

**LINGUACOGNITIVE STUDY OF RIDDLES AND SPECIAL FEATURES OF AGE-SPECIFIC RIDDLES.****Orifjonova Barnokhon Ahadjon qizi**

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**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada topishmoqlarning bolalar ongini rivojlantirishdagi ahamiyati, topishmoqlarning bolalar nutqiy faoliyatiga tasiri, jumboqlarni topish jarayonida o‘quvchining miyya faoliyatidagi o‘zgarishlar, o‘quvchilarni yanada chuqurroq o‘ylashga undovchi topishmoqlar haqida so‘z yuritilgan. Topishmoqlardan ta‘lim jarayonida foydalanishning avzalliklari, ular yordamida dars jarayonini yanada qiziqarli qilish yo‘llari, bolalarni jalb qilish va ularning darsdagi konsentratsiyasini yaxshilash haqida ham izlanishlar olib borilgan. Bundan tashqari, yoshga xoslangan topishmoqlarning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari, ularda ishlatiladigan til bo‘yoqlari, bolalar va kattalar topishmoqlari o‘rtasidagi o‘xshash va farqli jihatlariga ham to‘xtalib o‘tilgan.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье рассматривается значение загадок в развитии детского сознания, влияние загадок на детскую речевую деятельность, изменения в мозговой активности учащегося в процессе нахождения головоломок, загадки, побуждающие учащихся к более глубокому мышлению. Также изучены преимущества использования загадок в учебном процессе, способы сделать процесс обучения более интересным с их помощью, привлекая детей и улучшая их концентрацию на занятиях. Кроме того, упоминается специфика возрастных загадок, колорит используемого в них языка, сходства и различия между детскими и взрослыми загадками.

**Annotation.** This article discusses the importance of riddles in the development of children's minds, the effect of riddles on children's speech activity, changes in the student's brain activity in the process of finding puzzles, riddles that encourage students to think deeper. The advantages of using riddles in the educational process, ways to make the learning process more interesting with their help, attracting children and improving their concentration in the classroom have also been studied. In addition, the specifics of age-specific riddles, the colors of the language used in them, the similarities and differences between children's and adult riddles are also mentioned.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** topishmoqlar, yoshga xoslangan topishmoqlar, til bo‘yoqlari, kognitiv, jarayonlar, nutqiy faoliyat, konsentratsiya, erta ta‘lim.

**Ключевые слова:** загадки, возрастные загадки, языковые красители, когнитивные, процессы, речевая деятельность, концентрация, раннее обучение.

**Keywords:** riddles, age-specific riddles, language dyes, cognitive, processes, speech activity, concentration, early education.

**Introduction.** During the revolution of the studies on the linguistics field there became the necessity of the attention on the study of the effects of languages on the mind of the person, as a result the interdisciplinary branch of linguistics: Cognitive linguistics came to existence. It analysis the association of the person’s mind (cognition) with their speech and language.

Any event happening in communication connects the speech of the person to their cognition. The same action happens during the play with riddles. It is not a secret that, any kind of riddles, either they are easy or not, make readers to think carefully, leading the improvement on the cognitive process. Additionally, when they begin to try searching answers, they unconsciously begin to think more carefully and seek the information from their mind deeply. Because of this positive effects parents should try to make their children to work on different puzzles and riddles. Moreover, using various types of riddles during the lesson, especially lessons with children helps to create more friendly atmosphere, with interesting riddles, children wake up and become more energetic. The activeness of students ease to grab their attention for their teacher, as a result it helps to improve the teaching process.

In addition, there are some riddles that are very appropriate for all age readers, but some of them are not. The usage of colorful language, adding specific linguistic elements, using advanced word forms make them difficult for the younger learners. Therefore the riddles are classified according to their complexity.

### **Materials and methods**

The puzzle challenges people to determine the age of a person based on their age. Some puzzles for elder people may contain humor, metaphors, metonyms, and other linguistic elements. Humor provides a window on the interface of cognition, language, and social functioning and is an under-explored avenue of investigation in developmental psychology: children’s social, cognitive, and linguistic development have all been linked to humor development.<sup>1</sup>

Riddles and puzzles are the most beneficial tools for education. They are not only for fun, but they can also help develop important learning and problem-solving skills of children. Among many benefits of riddles, we can highlight followings:

- Improvement of problem solving skills
- Development of critical thinking
- Improved memory and concentration
- Development of creativity
- Improvement of communication and interaction
- Increase self esteem and confident
- Encouraging team work and collaboration<sup>2</sup>

### **Results and discussion**

<sup>1</sup> (Ely & McCabe, 1994; Semrud-Clikeman & Glass, 2008; Southam, 2005).

<sup>2</sup> Orifjonova Barnokhon. The influence of riddles on the cognition of the children. International journal of scientific researches.

There were several analyses on the structure of the age-specified riddles with different class students. The results of the researches show that, simple structured and simple word usage is easy to remember and answer young children. Looking at the results taken from upper class learners it can be clearly understood that, the students who are in the age of 15 and above can think more carefully and may find the puzzles or riddles with complex structure and colorful language tools.

Moreover, it is very important to pay attention on the usage of complex structured sentences on the riddles in order to grab the attention of the students. Only children older than 6 showed a link between comprehension and smiling/laughter. Only children older than 8 showed a link between comprehension and ratings of humor. Children’s enjoyment should not be taken as an automatic indicator of understanding. While using riddles with children especially young ones it is important to pay attention the capability of their mind. Because in their earlier ages it can be somehow difficult to understand some complex riddles, leading to tiredness of the children’s mind. Humor appreciation and understanding is important for children’s social relationships. The studies examined the associations among riddle comprehension, riddle appreciation, and smiling/laughter in children from a wide age range (4–11 years) as well as how Humor appreciation and understanding is important for children’s social relationships. The current study examined the associations among riddle comprehension, riddle appreciation, and smiling/laughter in children from a wide age range (4–11 years) as well as how cognitive processing style relates to riddle comprehension. Style was distinguished between local and global language processing at the sentence level. The results showed that only children age 8 years or older showed a reliable relationship between humor comprehension and smiling/laughter. These findings show that laughter should not be taken as an automatic indicator of explicit understanding. In addition, higher vocabulary ability was independently associated with better humor comprehension. This demonstrates a separable role of language proficiency in humor comprehension and suggests avenues for future research in atypical populations known to have difficulties in this area. style relates to riddle comprehension. Style was distinguished between local and global language processing at the sentence level. The results showed that only children age 8 years or older showed a reliable relationship between humor comprehension and smiling/laughter. These findings show that laughter should not be taken as an automatic indicator of explicit understanding. In addition, higher vocabulary ability was independently associated with better humor comprehension. This demonstrates a separable role of language proficiency in humor comprehension and suggests avenues for future research in atypical populations known to have difficulties in this area.<sup>3</sup>

### Conclusion

The folklore is one of the most beneficial tools for the education of children from their earlier ages. Especially, the usage of riddles a various types of puzzles may help to improve

<sup>3</sup> The development of children’s comprehension and appreciation of riddles  
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the cognitive process of children’s mind and they may have a positive affect on the thinking process. When we use riddles with colorful elements, like riddles excepted animal characters or favorite furniture, can easily grab the attention of a child. Moreover, riddles are very effective for the linguistic ability of children.

Looking at so many benefits of riddles, it is clear that, riddles should be taught to children, in order to help them to be more smart and confident. In addition it can be very beneficial to use various types of riddles according to the age and cognition of students during the lesson. Nowadays interesting, different types of books of riddles are being sold that are full of various colorful pictures, and these types of works make easier the progress of education.

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